

## WORLD SERIES FANS FORM NIGHT LINE; AWAIT 'PLAY BALL'

Women Join Men at Polo Grounds in Vigil to Buy Seats at Opening Game.

## SCORES IN MOTOR CARS

Police Prohibit Selling of Positions—Early Rush Anticipated by Gathering Throng.

## CHANCES ARE EVEN

No Favorite, With Betting Even on Clash of First Intra-city Contest in 19 Years.

Nineteen years of waiting and hoping—and at last the day is here. Eighteen years of failure and disappointment finally have been crowned with this season of scintillating success for the metropolis—and New York's first intra-city world series. So this afternoon, in the emerald arena at the Polo Grounds, it will be Giants against Yankees—National League against American League—in the inaugural of the seventeenth renewal of the baseball classic.

For the National League representatives of this city participation in a world series is nothing new. John McGraw already has led his men into five struggles for the championship—though victory came to his team only once, in 1905, when a wondrous Matty buried back the famous old Athletics. But to the Yankees, winners of a pennant for the first time since they took the field in 1903, entry into the series is a great adventure—an experience full of dazzling promise and remarkable opportunities.

To-day New York is a seething city divided against itself—but altogether happy and satisfied over the division. Victory is for New York even before the first ball is pitched—and this means a distinction and satisfaction which have come to one other city—to Chicago, which saw its White Sox defeat the Cubs for the title in 1906.

## No Selling of Places.

At 3 o'clock this morning about fifty shivering fans were lined up at the Eighth avenue and Speedway entrances to the Polo Grounds waiting for the sale of unreserved seats, which begins at 10 o'clock. They arrived by ones and twos, spread newspapers on the ground, and curled up for the night.

For the first time in New York world series history, there will be no selling of places in the line. Police Inspector Cahalane issued this order early.

"Leave the line if you are not going in," he said. "No one will be allowed to sell his place."

There were then about thirty men huddled against the fence on Eighth avenue. None of them left.

The night watch came from far and near. No. 1 at the bleachers entrance was Charles M. Kierat, a member of the Auburn (N. Y.) Fire Department, on vacation. Next him was Joseph Jakab, also an Auburn fireman. They came, by automobile "pickups" and walked part of the way, and do not intend to miss a game.

At midnight the first woman arrived and received a good natured cheer. She was Mrs. May Abrams of 515 West 150th street. This is her first world series and she is a Giant rooter.

The third fan on the line was Leslie Carpenter, 15 years old, of 279 South street, Jamaica. Next to him was a sailor in uniform from the U. S. S. Lebanon, a visitor from Aberdeen, Wash., and another from Denver, Col. Up on Coogan's Bluff, where the line formed for the unreserved grand stand seats, fewer were waiting. William Brown, a shipping clerk, of 590 East 136th street, was first on this line.

Quite a few automobiles were parked about with sleeping occupants. The police expect the big rush at 9 o'clock and 400 policemen under Inspector Cahalane of the Fifth inspection district will go on duty at 7:30 A. M. From then on—up to the moment when the megaphone man walks out to home plate and hails out the magic words: "Batteries to to-day,"—things are going to hum.

## New York Wins Anyway.

There are those who look for the Giants to win through superior pitching and superior vim and dash. There are those who are certain that the Yankees will triumph through still better hurling and tremendous batting power. But whichever club takes the best five out of nine New York will be the victor.

It is a most distinctive series in many ways. Like all big things which come to New York, it bids fair to be the biggest ever from a financial

## RELEASE OF JAPAN'S CONTROL IN FAR EAST SEEN IN U. S. POLICY

U. S. Pronouncement Against Any Foreign Country Getting Superior Rights in China Resented in Tokio, Says Seibold.

## ELDER STATESMEN LINK STAND WITH NAVAL SHIFT TO PACIFIC

America's Declaration Regarded in Japanese Capital as Most Important Issue Confronting Empire, Whether Armament Conference Succeeds or Fails.

The consternation caused in Japan by Secretary of State Hughes' announcement with reference to the Lansing-Ishii agreement is described in the following article by a NEW YORK HERALD staff correspondent. It is the ninth of a series based on an investigation of Far Eastern conditions and bears on the armament and transpacific problems that will be taken up in Washington November 11.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.  
Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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TOKIO, Sept. 17.—Japanese statesmen and politicians were not entirely unprepared for the move made by President Harding of the United States to put an end to the fiction of "The Open Door" in the Far East and make it a reality. The stand taken by Secretary of State Hughes regarding the Lansing-Ishii agreement created almost as much consternation and embarrassment among leaders of the Japanese Government as did the suggestion of the American President that all of the leading nations of the world gather around the council table and approach in a serious mood the problem of armaments and the settlement of the bitter political and economic fight which Japan has fomented on the Asiatic mainland with scant interference from Occidental nations.

The fascinating history of Japanese diplomacy up to the receipt here at Tokio of the declaration by Mr. Hughes is one that reflected great credit upon both Japanese diplomatic skill and psychological understanding of the influences that insured the friendship of Great Britain and other European Governments. In all its maneuvering to secure economic and political control in the Far East Japan has proceeded on the theory that the European support which it had earned by protecting various European national interests in the Pacific would be sufficiently potential to prevent the United States Government from seriously interfering with its plan of Far Eastern dominance.

The statement of Mr. Hughes that the present United States Government would not be bound by the previous policy of tolerance regarding the Japanese ambitions, therefore, created the greatest consternation among leaders of the Japanese Government and prepared them for the move for the conference on limiting armament, which, if carried out, will force Japan to limit her activities to the island which constitutes her only legitimate sphere of influence or defy the United States and such nations as may coincide with its doctrine.

The Hughes declaration is, therefore, the most important immediate issue confronting Japan, because it is recognized as a firm declaration of policy that will be persisted in by the United States, whether the armament conference succeeds or goes the way of its predecessors and is lost in a flood of controversy, without definite or conclusive results.

## Harding's Course Will Strike At Root of Asiatic Troubles

Japanese statesmen who appear to have correctly interpreted the new policy of the Harding Administration fully appreciate the fact that, if the United States insists upon the observance of it, it will strike at the very root of Asiatic complications resulting from Japanese dictation, restriction of Japanese control, and restriction of the ambitious aggressions of Japan to its own country.

More than one of the elder statesmen has pored over and directed his full power of analysis to this phase of Secretary Hughes' declaration.

"The Government of the United States has never associated itself with any arrangement which sought to establish any special rights or privileges in China which would abridge the rights of the subjects or citizens of other friendly States, and I am happy to assure you that it is the purpose of this Government neither to participate nor to acquiesce in any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of foreign interests any superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in designated regions of the territory of China, or which might seek to create any such monopoly or preference as would exclude other nations from undertaking any legitimate trade or industry, or from participating with the Chinese Government in any category of public enterprise."

While this statement was sapiently interpreted here at Tokio as a direct intimation that the United States did not view with favor a renewal of the British-Japanese alliance, it was also appraised as the first determined step made by any of the Western nations to prevent the further exploitation of not only China, but other defenseless Asiatic countries which had yielded to the superior military, political and economic skill in Japan.

Japanese statesmen were, and still are, inclined to couple the Hughes declaration and the decision of the United States Government to transfer its major naval forces from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I have very good reason to justify the statement that the renunciation by Mr. Hughes of the Lansing-Ishii agreement, which Japan forced on the Wilson Administration during the war, created a good deal more anger and resentment among high Japanese officials than even President Harding's initiative in suggesting the conference on armaments and, inferentially, a frank discussion of Far Eastern problems in which Japan is vitally interested.

This resentment has been communicated through the newspapers and other agencies of publicity and propaganda to the people of Japan and has been ardently used to arouse the national spirit of patriotism, in which undertaking the Japanese Government

## HARDING OPPOSES ALLIED DEBT TOPIC FOR ARMS PARLEY

American Delegates to Use Their Influence to Prevent Extraneous Slant.

## BRITISH MAY INSIST

President Anxious for Congress to Grant Mellon Power of Refunding.

## IS WILLING TO WAIT

Not Concerned About Bill Being Passed Before Conference Begins in Washington.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.  
It was made known officially at the White House to-day that the United States will oppose the suggestion of British statesmen that an adjustment of international loans be undertaken at the armament conference.

President Harding wants to open negotiations with the Allies for the refunding of their \$11,000,000,000 debt to the United States as soon as Congress grants authority to him to do so, but the American delegates will be instructed to use their influence against bringing this or similar extraneous questions before the arms parley.

The Harding Administration is prepared to deal with the question of foreign loans in a liberal and just manner, but it does not purpose to sacrifice any of the interests of the United States. The President and Secretary Hughes believe that addition of this question at the arms conference would not be beneficial. They intend to hold the conference so far as they can to the subjects which it has been called to consider—limitation of armaments and Far Eastern problems.

## Concentration Wanted.

Much significance was attached to an official statement at the White House to-day that the United States as the sponsor for the arms parley will not hesitate to make known its opinion on all proper occasions as to its scope. The President does not want the conference to become involved in a maze of subjects. He wants it to concentrate on the business in hand.

The Administration realizes, however, that if the British delegates insist upon bringing the allied debt into the discussion despite objections of the United States that subject cannot very well be kept out, provided the other nations agree with Great Britain. The influence of the United States will be exerted as far as politeness and expediency will permit.

The President is anxious that the bill now pending in the Senate designed to give wide refunding powers to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, under direction of the President, be enacted as soon as possible, but it was made known officially to-day that the President's recommendations to Congress in that regard have nothing whatever to do with the arms parley. The President is not concerned about whether he gets this authority before or after the arms conference convenes.

While the Administration is opposed to including the foreign loan question in the agenda of the arms conference it is not pretended in official circles here that the allied debt will not have an important bearing on the problem of disarmament. For instance, if Great Britain should not acquiesce in the suggestions which the United States will make for limitation of naval building this Government might conceivably be less willing to postpone collection of the big debt owed by Great Britain.

## Hypothetical Answer.

If there is no agreement to limit armaments the answer of the United States may well be, in the words of a prominent official, "Let us see who goes broke first." In that event it is not likely that the United States would willingly stand by and see Great Britain spend money which she owes to this country to build up her navy in a race with the United States.

President Harding also made it known officially at the White House and through Senator Watson (Ind.) in the Senate to-day that he did not want Congress to adjourn before the arms conference met. Thus he took all the wind out of the Democratic sails, for the Democratic leaders have been asserting that the Administration was slitting its throat, that it had no legislative programme, and that it was going to use the arms parley as an excuse for postponing action on important legislation.

Even in some Republican quarters it has been suggested that it would be better for Congress not to be in session when the conference met, to avoid possibility of partisan attacks on the Administration and criticisms of the conference deliberations. But the President holds no such fearsome view. He will take his chances with Congress. He is eager that the business of the country go forward without cessation, regardless of the international activities of the Administration.

At the same time the President is not

Continued on Fifth Page.

## HYLAN'S ARGUMENTS TWIST TRANSIT PLAN, ITS ADVOCATES REPLY

Costs Will Be Eliminated or Reduced to Produce Economies, They Say.

## FLAT VALUES TO RULE

Watered Stock Forgotten in Estimating Worth of Lines as They Stand.

## NO BENEFIT FOR POLITICS

Only Thunder Is That Which Can Be Evoked by Tammany, Is Expert Opinion.

Instead of being a scheme to add from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000 to the revenues of the transit companies through an increased fare, as was charged by the Hyman administration in its effort to make political capital of the Transit Commission's report on transit reorganization, the commission purposes to cause economies through elimination and reductions of costs to the extent of approximately \$36,000,000, thereby enabling the transit lines to sustain themselves on a five cent fare.

Persons who have studied the commission's report were astonished at the complete variance of the Mayor's interpretation of that document from the statements made therein. The only explanation was the early statement of John P. O'Brien, Corporation Counsel, that the city intends to fight any plan which the commission proposes.

In addition to the economy programme, the Transit Commission has stated positively—contrary to the Mayor's charge—that it does not propose to unload "watered" stock on the city or compel it to assume ownership of worn out and useless transit lines.

On the contrary, it was shown, the commission's report says, it will abolish useless transit lines and will base its valuation on the properties themselves and not on inflated paper. It was conceded that the Mayor was correct in his statement that the public had not seen the commission's valuation figures. The reason is that the commission had not completed its examination on which the valuation was based. The commission's purpose, however, to give these figures to the public as soon as they are ready. This probably will be before the end of the year.

## No Political Move.

Emphatic denial was made that the commission had framed or timed its report in any manner for political effect. The commission is a creature of law, its instructions to go ahead with its work rapidly, and it was contended that the commission had done that regardless of the political situation. It was suggested, also, that the Mayor's charge that the report would have been criticized then for procrastination. The consensus was that the Hyman-Hearst-Tammany combination is determined to twist the transit situation for political thrust in any event.

The commission estimates that to re-establish and maintain a five cent fare it must find approximately \$36,000,000. The figure is based on the current operation, tax, rental and interest deficits of \$17,000,000 for the last fiscal year; the deficits in the interest and sinking fund account of the city, which is expected to amount to \$19,000,000 in 1922; the cost of eliminating double fares and restoring free transfers on surface lines, which is expected to reach \$9,000,000 a year, and an expenditure of \$5,000,000 a year for three years to cover the cost of neglected repair work and incidental rehabilitation, making a total of \$110,000,000.

From that amount the commission deducts \$5,000,000 representing the companies' savings by the 10 cent cut in wages which went into effect after the estimate was prepared by the commission. That leaves the commission's present figure of \$36,000,000.

## No Money From Higher Fare.

The commission expects to obtain the money to pay its increased fares, but from elimination and reduction of costs only. That is to be done through five general measures:

Reorganization and more effective routing of transit systems, including the elimination of useless lines, joining of present lines into more serviceable and better paying routes, establishment of new feeder lines and similar reorganization of lines, for which the commission is conducting a special investigation.

Reduction of rentals and interest charges through revaluation and the wiping out of intercompany leases.

Elimination of taxes and other public charges which naturally would result from city ownership.

Reductions from consolidation of power plants and of other facilities used in common and combined purchase of supplies.

Material savings in reduction of overhead and operating charges. The definite results of these measures in dollars cannot be predicted, because the commission's investigations on those subjects still are in progress. For instance, it has not finished its examination of traffic conditions on Brooklyn

Continued on Second Page.

## DWYER, UNDER FIRE, DEFIES INVESTIGATORS TO DIG INTO BRIBERY CHARGES HE LISTS

Uniformed Firemen Slight Jobs to Stir Up Voters Against War Veterans in Civil Service

UNIFORMED firemen of the New York Fire Department were on subway and elevated platforms all over the city yesterday distributing a political pamphlet headed "Nothing but the Truth" and urging voters to vote on the veteran preference amendment to the State Constitution, which will be voted upon on November 8 and which provides that the veterans of the Spanish and world war shall receive preference in employment and promotion in the Civil Service.

The pamphlet states that it was issued by the joint committee of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and the Uniformed Firemen's Association of the city of New York. It denounces the amendment and urges the voters to cast ballot against it for several reasons, among them "that it would operate unjustly against those who for good, sufficient and even patriotic reasons stayed at home" during the war.

THE NEW YORK HERALD received several of the pamphlets from various citizens, none of whom criticised the contents of the folder, but all of whom criticised the action of the uniformed firemen in taking time off from their duty in distributing it. One voter, who enclosed a copy of the folder, wrote: "It seems to me that firemen should not be devoting their time to this kind of campaign work, irrespective of whether the question is a good or bad one."

## BOY'S VANTY BARES \$20,000 GEM THEFT

Persisted in Using Diamond Cigarette Holder Stolen From Dillingham.

## 2 'PALS' ALSO ARRESTED

Show Detectives Where They Buried Loot From Theatrical Man's Home.

The vanity of Joseph Huthuff, 12, of 319 East Sixtieth street, who insisted on retaining a cigarette holder crusted with diamonds because it made him look like a man of the world, landed the boy in the rooms of the Children's Society last night, a prisoner accused of participating in the theft of \$20,000 worth of jewelry from the home of Charles B. Dillingham, the theatrical producer, in 153 East Sixty-third street, last Sunday afternoon. Half an hour after detectives had found the Huthuff boy they also arrested Dominick Lopez, 14, of 1104 First avenue, and Joseph Venesee, 17, of 1105 First avenue. The Venesee boy was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh street station, but Lopez went to the Children's Society with Huthuff.

The police said last night that both the Lopez and the Huthuff boys had confessed and had told them how they committed the robbery and where they had buried the proceeds. This, they said, was under the dock at the foot of East Sixtieth street, and after they had dug for half an hour the detectives found Mr. Dillingham's missing jewelry, including the cigarette holder and a few other articles tied up in a paper bag and buried several feet under the dock. The articles stolen were reported to the police by Mr. Dillingham as two diamond earrings, two diamond bracelets, an onyx lavalliere, the cigarette holder, a gold mesh bag, a beaded bag, a gold clock and a ring set with a diamond and an emerald.

The police say that Huthuff and Lopez told them they and Venesee were in Central Park last Sunday afternoon, when they decided to find a good looking house and rob it. Accordingly they went through the park and turned into East Sixty-third street. Mr. Dillingham, recently purchased the property at 151, next door to his home, and is remodeling it into a garage. Venesee remained on the sidewalk as a lookout while Lopez and Huthuff climbed to the roof of the garage and from there they made their way through an open window into the Dillingham home. While Venesee remained outside, prepared to listen in case anything happened, the two boys went into the Dillingham library and opened a safe which they told the police stood against the wall.

From this safe they took the jewelry and the clock which Mr. Dillingham on Monday reported to the police as having been stolen. All the members of the Dillingham family were out of town over Sunday and the way was no one in the house. The boys told the police they thought they could get at least a million for each of them through the sale of the articles found in the safe, and a million was enough to satisfy them.

Venesee met them on the sidewalk, the two boys said, and they went that night to the dock at Sixtieth street and buried the loot, with the exception of one article for each. Young Huthuff took the cigarette holder, and detectives went looking for him when they heard strange tales of a small boy loitering on street corners and smoking cigarettes out of an expensive looking holder that glittered with diamonds and of which the boy was very proud. They came upon the boy last night puffing away at a cheap cigarette which dangled from his mouth. He was surrounded by a crowd of envious boys.

## CORNELL MUST PAY GIRL \$25,000 FOR EYE LOSS

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Twenty-five thousand dollars damages were awarded to Miss Louise Hamburger of Brooklyn by a Supreme Court Jury here to-day in her negligence action against Cornell University for the loss of her left eye following an explosion in a chemical laboratory of the college during an experiment she was performing in 1916.

The case will be appealed to the highest court. It was said by counsel for the defendant following the verdict. The case is said to establish a precedent in New York State and may have a far-reaching effect in similar cases on educational institutions.

## GIRL KILLED IN LEAP FROM CAR TO PLANE

Madeleine Davis, in First Attempt at Stunt, Loses Grip on Rope Ladder.

## TRYOUT OVER N. J. ROAD

Vernon Treat Speeds Airship as Ruth Law Runs Automobile at 30 Miles an Hour.

Miss Madeleine Davis of Fort Pierce, Fla., 23 years old, and for the last three years an exhibition aviatrix, was mortally hurt yesterday afternoon near Long Branch, N. J., when she tried to climb a rope ladder into an airplane from an automobile running thirty miles an hour. She clutched the ladder as she stood in the back seat of the car, but her grip broke and she was hurled to the roadway, where her skull was fractured. She died last night at 8 o'clock in a Long Branch hospital.

The automobile was driven by Miss Ruth Law, who reported the accident to the Long Branch Police Department and will appear in Police Court this morning. Miss Law said that she met Miss Davis by appointment at Asbury Park earlier in the day and motored with her to Long Branch, where they met Vernon Treat, formerly a Lieutenant in the Air Service, who has been flying one of Miss Law's machines for some time.

Miss Davis had never performed the stunt of climbing the ladder into the airplane from a moving automobile, although she had done other feats that are considered as dangerous. She and Miss Law drove their automobile out to Ocean avenue near the Iron Pier until they reached a lonely stretch of the road, where Miss Davis' attempt at the stunt would not be interfered with by crowds or by other automobiles.

Treat drove directly over the road with his airplane, to which a twelve foot rope ladder was attached, and when Miss Law was driving the automobile at about thirty miles an hour he dived straight for the car, but straightened out and sailed above the machine so that the rope ladder swished through the air about three feet above the top of the back seat of the automobile, on which Miss Davis was standing. The girl clutched the ladder and was dragged from the automobile.

She dangled in the air for a moment, trying to climb the ladder, but when she let go with one hand to reach another rung her strength was not sufficient and she dropped. She was unconscious when picked up, and Miss Law took her at once to a hospital.

## TO TEACH HISTORY AT HARVARD WITH SONGS

Professor Will Get Students to Sing for Class.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Oct. 4.—Dr. Samuel E. Morrison, who conducts a course in American history at Harvard, has a new wrinkle to keep his pupils interested in their studies. When about 100 students enrolled in the course they were asked to indicate whether they were able to sing and whether they would be willing to sing for the class.

The idea of Dr. Morrison is to fix history in the pupils' mind by the use of music, furnished by the students. The songsters of the course will sing Revolutionary ditties, such as were sung in Boston when the tea party was being planned and when the Boston massacre had aroused deep resentment.

They will render selections from ballads that thrilled our forefathers when Adams, Jefferson and Madison were in the Presidential chair. Local color is the name that may be applied to this latest idea, furnished by staid old Harvard.

## 3,440 'ENROLLMENT' AT YALE.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 4.—Registration at Yale University, now fairly complete, was set at 3,449 by the secretary's office to-day, an increase of 182 over last year. The college has 1,657, the scientific school 823 and the remainder is distributed among the graduate schools.

While Nulphur Springs. The Greenbrier and Cottages. Delightful autumn days. Perfect golf. Every outdoor sport—add.

Police Inspector Asserts Meyer Committee's Motives Are Crooked, Aided by 'Reptile Press.'

## VENTS IRE ON WHITMAN

Says Brooklyn G. O. P. Leader Got \$5,000 for Pushing Detective Bill; Accuses Newspaper Men.

## WHY MRS. O'GRADY QUIT

Ex-Deputy Testifies Police Protected Two Millionaires Who Lured Girls—Accuses Enright.

John F. Dwyer, police inspector, furnished a dramatic ending to a sensational day at the Meyer committee's hearing in City Hall yesterday when he took the witness stand and in answer to the allegations made by witnesses regarding his own misconduct attacked the investigators and assailed their motives; denounced the "reptile press," which, he said, was trying to ruin him, and defied the committee to investigate a long series of bribery and oppression charges which he recited in detail.

Overwrought and almost at the point of breaking down, the inspector assailed and challenged the committee through a long statement in which he told what he said was some of the inside story of the old Tenderloin police days when he was czar of the district.

The inspector dared Elton R. Brown, counsel, to summon Charles F. Murphy, Republican district leader in Brooklyn, whom he accused of having "got \$5,000 for putting through the detective bill." He named newspaper men to whom he accredited great influence, and declared their failure to force him to let up on disreputable resorts led to attacks by the press which have not ceased. All this was supposed to have happened years ago.

## Wanted Schooner of Whiskey.

Charles S. Whitman, former District Attorney and Governor, was the special object of the inspector's wrath. Mr. Whitman tried to get him drunk, the inspector said, and to plot the downfall of gamblers and others, but the inspector was too canny to drink the "schooner of whiskey" offered him, instead pouring it down his shirt front and keeping all his senses.

Reviewing half a dozen notorious Tenderloin cases, the inspector endeavored to show in each how Whitman had sought an advantage. This led to bad feeling, he charged, and from that grew the animosity of the Republicans and the press now bent on ruining him.

Altogether it was such a remarkable anomaly of disconnected affairs that it held the audience spellbound while the members of the committee and counsel sat gasping in astonishment. The Tammany members were plainly in discomfort. They tried to suppress the inspector. But he would not down. Evidently he was under a severe nervous tension as a result of the several days' examination concerning his administration of the police reserves.

After it had gone on for half an hour and the Tammany men were in a cold sweat Elton R. Brown, senior counsel, gently and kindly advised the inspector he was making a grave mistake. That did not halt him.

Even before the inspector stepped upon the witness stand and began hurling his defiance the committee had experienced thrills enough to last for one day.

## Mrs. O'Grady Makes Charges.

Mrs. Ellen A. O'Grady, formerly Deputy Police Commissioner, stirred the investigators by charging that wealthy men against whom she had gathered evidence of vice were protected by the Police Commissioner. She had proof that two wealthy Brooklyn men whom she designated as "Dempsy and Seaman," had picked up young girls in Fifth avenue and lured them to their apartment, and charged that police pressure was exerted to save them.

She was hounded out of the department, Mrs. O'Grady said, after she had given the order for the arrest of the two "millionaires" whom she accused of corrupting the morals of the young. But even before that time, she said, she had "got in bad" by demanding regulation of disreputable motion picture resorts, and declared that a "magnate" in that industry was with Commissioner Enright when an order came from his office that she must "let up" in her crusade against the bad men in the movie business.

When her assistants attempted to

**GIANTS World Series Games YANKEES**  
Will Be Reproduced on a Modern Electric  
**BASEBALL SCORE BOARD**  
Erected by THE NEW YORK HERALD  
and THE SUN at the Stewart Building  
Corner Broadway and Chambers Street  
Overlooking City Hall Park, where thousands  
of fans can follow the game play by play.